Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundleof exceedingly small threads. *Cheyne.*

PARE'NESIS. *n. s.* [παραίνεσις.] Persuasion. *Dict.*

PA'RENT. *n. s.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Latin.] A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweales to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

As a publick *parent* of the state,
My justice, and thy crime, require my hate. *Dryden.*

In vain on the dissembl'd mother's tongue
Had cunning art, and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent's* panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

PA'RENTAGE. *n. s.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demesnes, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakesp.*

Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is th' eternal king. *Par. Reg.*

To his levee go,
And from himself your *parentage* may know. *Dryden.*

We find him, not only boasting of his *parentage*, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PARE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful course and *parental* provision of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul sits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think, that they want to be parents. *Clarissa.*

PARENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *parents*, Latin.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS. *n. s.* [*parenthese*, Fr. παρὰ, ἐν and τίθημι.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis* of words, when so many hands are armed against me with swords. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parenthesis* in any author. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou shalt be seen,
Tho' with some short *parenthesis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts's Logick.*

PARENTHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PA'RER. *n. s.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grasse, and to raise up the root. *Tusser.*

PA'RERGY. *n. s.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

The scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RGET. *n. s.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the cieling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold;
The floor with jasp and emerald was dight. *Spenser.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*; the finer, spaad. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral; and yet, whilst we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'RGETER. *n. s.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.

PARHE'LION. *n. s.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock sun.

To neglect that supreme resplendency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it, that we so doat on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*, instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL. *adj.* [from *paries*, Latin.] Constituting the sides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PARI'ETARY. *n. s.* [*parietaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainf.*

PA'RING. *n. s.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shakespeare.*

To his guest, tho' no way sparing,
He eat himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PARIS. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RISH. *n. s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *parroisse*, Fr. of the Greek παροικία, *i. e. accolarum conventus, accolatus, sacra vicinia.*] The particular charge of a secular priest. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a bishop seated, so called a cathedra: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administring the holy sacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sidney.*

The tythes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;
But never su'd, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryd.*

PA'RISH. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the least *parish* office. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Maintained by the parish.

The priest and the *parish* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER. *n. s.* [*parroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*; for their sons are well tutor'd by you. *Shakespeare.*

Hail bishop Valentine, whose day this is,
All the air is thy diocese;
And all the chirping choristers,
And other birds are thy *parishioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out-parishes, many of the *parishioners*, thro' neglect, do perish. *Graunt.*

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*. *Addison's Spectator.*

PA'RITOR. *n. s.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summon'd by an host of *paritours*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryden.*

PA'RITY. *n. s.* [*parite*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain stoical *parity* of sins. *Hall.*

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a *parity* of presbyters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very disputable. *K. Charles.*

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; that is, not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Those accidental occurences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement, in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their husbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith. *South's Sermons.*

By *parity* of reason, we must expect a peace so much worse about two years hence. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PARK. *n. s.* [peaprue, Sax. *parc*, Fr.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his forest-laws, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts, that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park, if it lies open. *Cowel.*

We have *parks* and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or rareness, but likewise for dissections and trials. *Bacon.*

To PARK.

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakesp.*

PA'RKER. *n. s.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RKLEAVES. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARLE. *n. s.* [from *parler*, French.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love. *Shakesp.*

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. *Shakesp.*

The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus like wrangling advocates,
To urge the justice of our cause with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To PA'RLEY. *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war, for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley*, to recover them than by the sword. *Sid.*

Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*:
A rotten case abides no handling. *Shakesp.*

In such a *parley* should I answer thee. *Shakesp.*

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shakesp.*

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Calamy.*

No gentle means could be essay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid. *Dryden.*

Force, never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Yet when some better fated youth
Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *n. s.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat. *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the common wealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowel.*

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of *parliament*. *Shakesp.*

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a shambles of the *parliament* house. *Shakesp.*

The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is necessary. *Bacon.*

I thought the right way of *parliaments*, the most safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people. *King Charles.*

These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament*-men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; suiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or lines, and conquest, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* security; I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

PA'RLOUR. *n. s.* [*parlour*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.
2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly, for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use. *Hooker.*

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Fa. Queen.*

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*

Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made,
A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUS. *adj.* [This might seem to come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but *Junius* derives it, I think, rightly, from *perilous*, in which sense it answers to the Latin *improbus*.] Keen; sprightly; waggish.

Midas durst communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of state;
One must be trusted, and he though her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keeness of temper.

PARMA-CITTY. *n. s.* Corruptedly for sperma ceti. *Ainsw.*

PA'RNEL. *n. s.* [the diminutive of *petronella*.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the opportunity of setting a more exact and universal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY. *n. s.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρῳδία.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. *Pope.*

PARO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [παρώνυμος.] Resembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonimous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

PA'ROLE. *n. s.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each others soul,
'Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; because I have a scruple, whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *n. s.* [παρονομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnominatio*. *Dict.*

PA'ROQUET. *n. s.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called popinjays; and the lesser, *parroquets*: in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *paroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

PARONNY'CHIA. *n. s.* [παρονυχία; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PARO'TID. *adj.* [*parotides*, Fr. παρωτίς, παρὰ and οὖς.] Salivary; so named because near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *n. s.* [παρωτίς.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

PA'ROXYSM. [παροξυσμὸς; *paroxysme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change of the *paroxysm*. *Dryden.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysteric *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*

The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RRICIDE. *n. s.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all the thunder bend,
Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond
The child was bound to th' father. *Shakesp.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; as his country or patron.
3. [*Parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's base;
And has so far in usurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DAL. } *adj.* [from *parricida*, Latin.] Relating to
PARRICI'DIOUS. } parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and punishment of murderers is upon him, *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *n. s.* [*perroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

Some will ever more peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakesp.*

Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appease. *Dryden.*

The great, red and blue, *parrot*: of those, the middlemost are called popinjays; and the lesser, parroquets: in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

could

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